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SOURCE

Cheng-chih Ch'ing-pao (Political Intelligence), F. 9, Cheng-chih Ch'ing-pao She.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST CENTRAL POLITICAL BUREAU

Article 27 of Section II of Regulations on Organization of the Chinese Communist Party states, "In order to guide the work of the party in the various regions, the Central Committee may, as the situation requires, establish a central bureau and branch bureaus within regions covering several provinces or border regions. The central and branch bureaus are central delegates' organizations which are determined by the central government and responsible to it. They may be dissolved or merged, depending on needs of the situation."

Article 33 of Section III which deal with the central organization of the party states, "The plenary session of the Central Committee is called once every year by the Political Bureau. However, the Political Bureau may, depending on circumstances, extend or advance the date for convening the session. Reserve members of the Central Committee present at the plenary session have the right to express opinions."

Article 34 states, "The plenary session of the Central Committee shall elect members of the Central Political Bureau, the Central Secretariat, and the Chairman of the Central Committee. The Central Political Bureau is the central guiding organ of the Party during the interim period between the two plenary sessions of the Central Committee. It supervises all activities of the party. The Central Secretariat, through decisions of the Central Political Bureau, shall handle all routine activities of the Party. The chairman of the Central Committee is also chairman of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat. The Central Committee shall, depending on activity requirements, organize propaganda and other departments (pu), military affairs and party affairs committees, and other activity organizations to handle such categories of activities as mentioned. These organizations shall be guided and supervised by the Central Political Bureau, the Central Secretariat, and the Chairman of the Central /Committee 7.

The organization of the Central Political Bureau of the CCP was determined at the National Delegates' Conference held in the fall of 1928 in Moscow. chairman of the Central Political Bureau at that time was Hsiang Chung-fa

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(何 忠 發), a Wu-han shipyard worker. Chou En-lai was in charge of organization and Ch'u Ch'iu-pai(瞿 秋 白) in charge of propaganda. Ch'en Shao-yu (陳 紹 禹) was the chief secretary.

Later, when the Central Political Bureau was reorganized, the following became members, according to available information: Chou En-lai, Mao Tse-tung, Chu Te, Lin Tsu-han, Liu Shao-chi, Tung Pi-wu, Ch'ang Wen-t'ien (長月 天), Ch'en Shao-yu, Lu Ting-i (於 定 一), Wu Yu-chang (吴 五 章), etc. Mao Tse-tung was made chairman of the Central Political Bureau and the Central Secretariat. Liu Shao-chi was put in charge of organization (deputy, Jen Pi-shih) and Lu Ting-i in charge or propaganda (deputy, Ch'en Po-ta). The Chief Secretary, also called Secretary-General, was Ch'ang Wen-t'ien (courtesy name, Lo-pu). Ch'en Shao-yu was put in charge of the Security Bureau (沃斯貞) (deputy, K'ang Sheng). Mao Tse-tung (deputy, Chu Te) was made chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Liu Shao-ch'i was made chairman of the Party Affairs Committee.

The present /January 1950/ organization of the Chinese Communist Central Political Bureau has Mao Tse-tung as its chairman and Ch'ang Wen-t'ien as Secretary-General of the Central Secretariat. There are 11 members of the Central Political Bureau listed in the order of their importance: (1) Mao Tsetung; (2) Chu Te; (3) Chou En-lai; (4) Liu Shao-ch'i; (5) Lin Tsu-han; (6) Li Fu-chun (李富台); (7) Kao Kang; (8) Ch'en Shao-yu; (9) Wu Yu-chang (美玉台); (10) Ch'ang Wen-t'ien; and (11) Li Li-san. The Communist International Representative is Li Li-san.

Under the chairman of the Central Political Bureau, the Central Secretariat, and the eleven members are various organizations directly responsible to this body. They are: (1) Central Policy Research Office (中央政策研究室); (2) Marx-Lenin Institute, whose director is Mao Tse-tung and deputy director is Ch'en Po-ta; (3) New Democratic Youth Corps, whose secretary is Liao Ch'engchih (原序、) and deputy secretary is Chiang Nan-hsiang (所页); (4) Military Affairs Committee, whose chairman is Mao Tse-tung and deputy chairmen are Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou En-lai, and P'eng Te-huai; (5) Legal Affairs Committee, whose chairman is Ch'en Chao-yu; (6) Party Affairs Committee, whose chairman is Mao Tse-tung; (7) Social Affairs Department (声), whose chief is Li K'o-nung (李克), deputy chief is K'ang Sheng (东生), and chief secretary is Tsou Ta-p'eng (图片大朋。); (8) Organization Department, whose chief is Jen Pi-shih (个生质的) and deputy chief is An Tzu-wen (安子文); (9) Propaganda Department, whose chief is Lu Ting-i and deputy chiefs are Ch'en Po-ta, and Hsu T'e-li (徐 行立); (10) Women's Department, whose chief is Ts'ai Ch'ang (奈宁) and deputy chief is Teng Ying-ch'ao (李京); and (11) United Front Department, whose chief is Li Wei-han (李京).

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and organization department advisor is Kao Ssu (高斯), propaganda department chief is Hu Ch'iao-mu (胡 高 木), and secretary for women members is Li Chen-chien (李 貞 堅);

In the past there was a Central Plains Bureau and a Ch'ang Chiang Bureau, but no Central and South China Bureau or Sinkiang Branch Bureau as there is now. The Communists have recently established the East China, Central and South China, Suiyuan, Southwest, and Northeast, etc. Military and Political Councils, with the Political Bureau as the central organization.

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